

# ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY TIMES.



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1843.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE LEAGUE AND THE PEOPLE.

The determination of the League to carry the war into the enemy's country—or, in other words, to pay visits of instruction and discussion to every county of England, does credit at once to the sagacity and the boldness of that National body. The distribution of the tracts has done much, for it circulated information in a plain and accessible form, but the holding public meetings throughout the length and breadth of the country, will put all classes into possession of such an immense body of information on the subject of the food-monopoly, as cannot fail to strike conviction into the hearts of the great majority, of the heinous nature of the enactments which make food dear in order to keep up the landlord's rents.

Public meetings accomplish much more than printed arguments, however well put, as far as the many are concerned. We dare say that our friends in the provinces will take pleasure in reading the able arguments which will be found in our report of the great Anti-Corn-law meeting at Drury Lane, on last Wednesday evening. Had they heard them, as we did, they would have understood why such meetings are looked upon with the greatest apprehension and hatred by those land-sharks, the monopolists. The natural and impressive truths of WILSON—the enthusiastic and historical address of BOWRING—the concentrated ratiocination of ELPHINSTONE—the shrewd sarcasm and powerful logic of BURNET—the close argumentation of HAWTHORNE—and the graceful ease of GINSON, combined to form such an appeal to the common sense and feelings of the immense auditory that we could not wonder why these meetings have convinced those who are not accessible to conviction, if put before them in a less popular manner. The orator carries his hearers with him—tone, the look, the gesture, combine to give force to the words he utters—and the result is that those who listen are swayed, as it were, by the spell of the enchanter, and surrender their sympathies at his command. Add to this, that never have speakers had a better cause than that to which we allude. The chief element of their eloquence is its sterling Truth, which no lordling can sneer away, which no minister can destroy, which no venal votes can veil, which no interested law-making landowner can throw a doubt upon. These speakers are earnest because they feel that the cause which they advocate is holy. The great interests of humanity are at issue, the welfare of the community is involved, the battle of Right against Might is now fighting.

Let Mr. CORDEN visit every county in England, as he has promised, and we doubt not the result. Providence has sent this man as the child and champion of a great popular movement. He has entered into the arena, armed with the mighty weapon of a good cause, and God has endowed him with all the "means and appliances to boot," which are requisite to achieve success. He has resolve, which is unconquerable; enthusiasm, which gains strength from opposition; eloquence, springing from the heart, which is better than the formal declamation of the red-tapists; and a knowledge of his great subject, which could only have been obtained by self-dedication of his powers of observation and thought, during many years. Above all, RICHARD CORDEN has the confidence, the regard, and the warm co-operation of all embarked in the holy crusade against the accursed and unnatural Corn-laws. Tell us that such a man cannot succeed, and our reply is that every element of success is concentrated in his own mind and person. Power cannot frown him down, Greatness cannot tempt him to the slightest abandonment of principle. He stands forward as the true and tried champion of the starving millions of his native land; and the longer his final victory is deferred, the heavier will be the exactions which the Many will make upon the Few. A dividend would have satisfied them when this agitation commenced;—they will

not be satisfied now with less than the whole debt. Aye, and it must not only be paid in full, but with arrears of interest also.

We look with great interest to the result of the debate, next month, upon Mr. VILLIER's motion for the total repeal of the taxes upon food. We trust that some Anti-Corn-law members will take care that there be "a call of the House" upon each day of that important discussion. The object of this would be to show to the country, distinctly and unequivocally, what part each member of Parliament takes upon this National question. Fix them, so that they must vote for or against the motion; and thus it can readily be ascertained whether they are for or against the People. Mr. DUNCOMBE may affect to look down upon the League as something which is so unmanly as to "come between the wind and his nobility;" but unless he vote for the question agitated by the League, we can tell him that he will never again sit for a metropolitan borough. When the constituencies see how their members vote, they can take measures to make them do their duty or resign their seats.

Petitions from all parts of the country, against the Corn-laws, must pour in, during the next three weeks. Let not the Legislature have the excuse that the public do not take an interest in this vital question. Let the voice of the people be heard throughout the land. What carried the Reform Bill?—"The pressure from without." Let that pressure be applied now, as it was then, and the image of Monopoly, with its front of brass and feet of clay, will fall to the ground, shattered into a thousand fragments.

## CALLING THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES!

Truth may not be spoken—in the House of Commons. So saith Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, who is a Privy Councillor, a baronet, and a saint. You must not exhibit Truth in her nakedness to the Parliamentarians. No;—if she is to be seen at all, it must be as casts of the Apollo Belvedere and the Venus de Medicis were shown to Mrs. TROLLOPE in America—with a covering upon their limbs!

On Monday, Dr. BOWRING presented a petition from his constituents in Bolton, against the Corn-laws, and praying that any future Corn-law should be entitled "An Act for the better relief of landlords, and to enable them more readily to rob the poor factory children and others." Up started Sir R. H. INGLIS, almost foaming at the mouth with rage, and contended that the petition ought not to be received—because it cast a most unwarrantable stigma upon the legislature of the country. The petition was read at length, on his motion, but the House had the grace not to reject it. So, the baronet had his pains for nothing!

His sensitiveness amuses us. Night after night has the member for Oxford University patiently, if not encouragingly, sat in the House listening to abuse poured out wholesale and retail upon the manufacturers and others who are agitating for the repeal of the accursed law which takes bread out of the people's mouths, by making it dear, but never has he complained of the stigmas cast upon them. No, it is only when a word is said against the bread-tax-imposing landlords that INGLIS makes an indignant complaint. The Anti-Corn-law Leaguers may be called "fire-brands" and "incendiaries"—the people may be labelled as "the swinish multitude;" but not until the truth be spoken of the landlords does INGLIS become indignant. In a word, he protests against Truth, but is silent when Malice and Mendacity traduce the friends of the poor.

## ROYAL VISITOR IN ERNEST.

The papers have announced the very important and most gratifying fact that ERNEST, King of Hanover, intends, paying a visit, this summer, to his loving relatives in England.

Well, the news is true. The amiable, good, and popular

King of HANOVER is coming to England. What a thrill of satisfaction will gladden the entire "body-politic" of the State when this is known! Of all the Royal family, ERNEST has been considered—like Master Wackford Squeers—"next door to a cherubim." Ever since he went away, how the people of England have been lamenting for their favourite, the blessed Duke of Cumberland. How they have been mourning because "their gude man's awa'!"—How anxiously, when they have glanced at the little news-paragraphs in the papers, headed "HANOVER," have they hummed or whistled—

"And are ye sure the news is true,  
And are ye sure he's weel?"

How they have sighed over his absence! What a sorry substitute has been Prince ALBERT's mouse-coloured moustache for the grisly honour of their CUMBERLAND's upper lip! And now, when they had actually made up their minds to see him "never no more," the announcement that he was coming, and would remain in England for six weeks, bursts on them like an avalanche! Oh, happy people of Great Britain, about to be made glad by the gracious presence, about to be made trebly virtuous by the sinless example of ERNEST, Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover! Trade may be bad—the Revenue may decline—the manufacturers may be out of work—the people may be starving—the jails may be crowded—the Poor-law Bastilles may continue the starvation diet—the poor may be robbed by the accursed laws which make bread dear; but Providence, in its mercy, sends a compensation—the Duke of Cumberland is about to visit the happy land which is proud to pay him, amid all its distress, the annual sum of £26,000. Duff is the country which pays this annual tribute to its favourite son—condescending, indeed, is He, for deigning to accept it. Not for the sake of lucre, of course, does his Majesty take this money—no, he considers it as a gift from the overflowing affections of the people of England, and is proud of it accordingly. People have wondered why he, a crowned King, should be a pensioner, on this country. Foolish people! they are not aware that if his Majesty were to think of refusing it, so "great would be the grief" in Great Britain and Ireland, that suicides would alarmingly increase, and ten thousand additional WAKLEYS should be sworn in as coroners in consequence.

Every country has one good ruler in its roll of Kings. France had her St. Louis—Spain rejoiced in PHILIP THE GOOD—England was happy under EDWARD THE CONFESSOR—and Hanover may exult in ERNEST THE BELOVED! Yet may we, on behalf of the English, humbly claim some participation in the glory of good ERNEST—if happy Hanover has him, it must be conceded that proud England produced and pays him. And shall we speedily behold our ERNEST?

"Oh, the sight entrancing!"

as TOM MOORE said or sung. His progress from Dover to London will be somewhat like an ovation. The roads will be strewn with flowers. Young maidens, dressed in white—emblematic of his purity—will chaunt hymns of welcome as he passes along. Triumphant arches will be erected in every city, town, village, and hamlet he may pass through. Processions of his loving countrymen will escort him on the whole route. Old men will bless him as he passes by, and matrons will hold their babes to behold ERNEST THE BELOVED. What a throng of people will crowd the streets of London, on the day he makes his entry. How they will gather round St. James's, where he will take up his abode. If the honour of Knighthood be not immediately conferred upon the Steam-boat Captain who brings him over in safety "across the salt seas," the Queen may expect to hear of it. The new Poet-Laureate, viewing the spur which public morals must receive from the example of this sainted King, will fancy that the Golden Age has returned, with its innocence and happiness. Surely no one can be so base as to grudge £26,000 per annum to such an excellent man, such

an admirable monarch as ERNEST of Hanover! Were DIOGENES to return to earth, and light his candle that he might renew his search for one honest and good man, we should desire him to wait for a few weeks, and the avatar of ERNEST would show him what and whom he wanted!

There is only one drawback. ERNEST THE BELOVED is not content to remain with us. No, the happy Hanoverians cannot spare him for more than six weeks, and, during that time, sackcloth and ashes will be the order of the day in that small but most fortunate realm. How speedily will the six weeks pass! We may safely calculate that, during the whole of that time, the Londoners will do little but speak, think, and read of their favourite ERNEST. In the anxiety to behold his angelic countenance, they will probably neglect all business. The provinces will be depopulated by millions of persons rushing up to London to see this great and good man. We hope that Sir ROBERT PELL, with the forethought which so well becomes his station, is about contracting with Mr. EDINGTON for a spacious tent, to be erected in Hyde Park, in which every day during the six weeks half a million persons may dine at the public expense. The breweries, great and small, are already busied in producing all kinds of malt liquor, from table-beer to XXXX stout, to wash down the viands; and Mr. WILLIAMS, now or lately of the Old Bailey, will probably have the contract for carrying the requisite *quantum* of boiled beef for the tent-diners. GUNTER, of course, will have the supply of plum-pudding, which is to be served upon plate. The entire expense is to be defrayed by the King of Hanover, out of his pension as Duke of Cumberland, and he can very well pay it, inasmuch as, during the six years that have elapsed since the death of WILLIAM IV., the sum of £156,000 has been paid from the English Treasury to the Royal Hanoverian Pensioner.

Little is known, as yet, of ERNEST's intentions as to visiting his old friends. We have good authority, however, for announcing that his Majesty will graciously condescend to pay one visit to the provinces. Mr. Bankes's Dorsetshire estates, with their happy peasantry (nearly as well off as the Hanoverian serfs), will be privately visited by ERNEST the Good. Fortunate BANKES!

The newspapers say that King ERNEST visits England for the express purpose of giving away the Princess AUGUSTA, of Cambridge, in marriage to one of the penniless princes of Germany. This, we believe, is part of his Majesty's intention;—we can state, however, "from authority," that the proximate cause of this visit arises from an ERNEST desire to see how his grand nephew and niece, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, are getting on. So great is his Majesty's goodness of heart, that it would by no means surprise us were King ERNEST to make an affectionate proposal to take the personal care of all the royal children, and faithfully promise to do for them.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, the intended husband of the Princess Clementine, has arrived at the Palais Royal, in Paris.

The King has appointed General Baudrand Governor, and M. Regnier (a professor of rhetoric at the College of Charlemagne) tutor of the Count de Paris.

The King has conferred the order of the Legion of Honour on M. Leonce Levrard, the French Consul at Guayaquil, as a reward for his admirable conduct during the contagion with which that place was visited.

The French Chamber of Deputies have voted that the head of Napoleon should be again placed on the cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Committee on the Privy Councillors' Bill has nominated Marshal Count Sebastiani President, and M. Dumon Secretary.

The Commerce states, that the question of the expediency of granting a pecuniary allowance to the Deputies during the session was beginning to gain favour in the assembly, and that a proposition to that effect would be shortly made by one of the most active and eminent members of the constitutional Opposition.

The disorders that have broken out in St. Domingo have caused some alarm in France, independently of financial considerations. The Minister of Marine had forwarded orders to the Maritime Prefect of Brest to despatch two men-of-war to Hayti to protect the French residents.

The Paris and Rouen railroad will be opened by the directors and the Minister of Commerce on the 29th instant. The Duke of Nemours has been pleased to say that he would be ready to attend the public opening on the 3d, and the company are desirous to open on that day. The Paris and Orleans Company had fixed on the 8th for opening, but this is unfortunately the anniversary of the death of the lamented Duke of Orleans.

Since the fall of the spire of Cambray Cathedral, in 1809, such a disaster had not been known as the fall of the tower of Valenciennes. The municipality had ordered this tower to be repaired. Unfortunately, the repairs were adjudged to the lowest bidder. The workmen made great cuts and holes, and, instead of repairing, undermined. Stones began to fall on Friday and cracks to appear. The heavy cope-stones at top, as well as the bells, one of which weighed 9,000 lbs., were too much. It was 210 feet high; and on Friday evening, at half-past four, down it came, overwhelming the Place d'Armes with its ruins. Several of the houses near it were utterly destroyed. The dome was thrown as far as the Place de Commerce. The guard or watchman of the tower was on its top when it fell. The poor fellow had been at work there, and was found expiring after the fall. The workmen had got out of the way; but M. Milot, the director of the works, is dangerously hurt. An officer and his

wife, who lived in a house at the foot of the tower, were killed. A young servant girl was also buried in its ruins, but was dug out alive and preserved, by wonderful exertions and good fortune. The porters at the foot of the tower were smothered either by the stones or the smoke, for the wood-work had taken fire. Several of the octroi men, who had their office at the foot of the tower, were killed; and, in fact, the number of the victims is not known.

It appears certain (says the *Patrie*, a Paris journal), that the Council of Ministers has been very actively engaged for several days past on two projects, viz.—1st, to present a bill for the admission of deputies from the Colonies; 2d, a bill for the enfranchisement of slaves by means of an indemnity to the owners."

### SPAIN.

The opening of the Spanish Cortes took place with due solemnity on the 3d. The Regent repaired to the royal palace, where the peers and deputies, in full costume, awaited to accompany her Majesty. The *cortège* set out at two o'clock. The royal suite led the way in carriages drawn each by six mules; the Queen's sister went in a carriage drawn by horses. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Regent, by the Countesses Mina and Altamira, went in a carriage drawn by eight horses, superbly caparisoned. The ceremony took place in the Senate-room, where the Regent read aloud the royal speech, which says little. It alludes to the moment, as happy and glorious, when the young Queen shall take the reins of Government. It states that economy and reduction were about to be applied to the army, when the Barcelona insurrection came to mar these good intentions. After the Regent had concluded, her Majesty rose and retired with the persons belonging to her *cortège*, in the same order in which they had entered the hall. The speech was listened to in the most profound silence, and elicited no cheers. The whole of the *corps diplomatique* was present. The absence of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family was, however, remarked, and occasioned surprise.

A decree of the Regent of Spain, dated the 3d inst., exclusively appropriates to the payment of the arrears of the Three per Cent. Stock, from the 1st of January next—1st, the entire produce of the mines of Almaden; 2d, 20,000,000 reals of the revenues of the island of Cuba; and, 3dly, 4,000,000 reals, the proceeds of the sale of Papal bulls.

Don Francisco de Paula had taken his seat in the Lower House on the Opposition side.

It appears that the Regent is actively engaged in organising a new Cabinet. The *Castellano* mentions a report that M. Infante will be Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; General Chacón, Minister of War; M. Luruzaga, Minister of Justice; and M. Escalante, Minister of the Interior.

The first omnibus ever seen in Madrid was started a few days ago.

### PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 3d inst. The Chamber of Deputies had been engaged for some time on Church reform, with a view to reduce the number of administrative districts and dioceses throughout the kingdom. This will cause a considerable saving, and will render existing funds more available for useful purposes. The Peers had passed the Bill for endorsing the new Douro Wine Company with a sum of 150 contos, but had rejected the proposition of vesting in that body a monopoly for the sale of brandy. The weather, it appears, still continues most unfavourable. There had been fresh floods, which the inhabitants attributed to the influence of the comet, and great apprehensions were entertained that there would be another awful earthquake at Lisbon, or perhaps the dissolution of the world.

### HOLLAND.

Extract of a letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Amsterdam, dated the 7th inst.:—"It blows a strong gale from the west to west south west. An earthquake was felt in some parts of this country (North Brabant, Gelderland, and Overijssel) yesterday morning, between half-past 5 and 6 o'clock. No particulars known yet."

### GERMANY.

The railroad between Heidelberg and Karlsruhe has been just opened, and a convention has been entered into between the Government of Baden and Ducal Hesse, for the continuation of the line from Heidelberg, by Darmstadt, to Frankfurt.

### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The following, according to the *Augsburg Gazette*, are the terms proposed by the Russian Government to Turkey relative to the Government of Servia:—"1st. Russia demands that the authors and abettors of the revolution of September be brought to trial; 2nd, the Emperor demands that Prince Alexander Kara Georgevitch should be immediately deprived of his command; 3d, that a new Sovereign should be elected according to the existing laws."

### AMERICA.

The new packet-ship *Montezuma*, Captain Lowber, which sailed from New York on the evening of the 20th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Friday, after a quick passage of 17 days. She has brought papers four days later than those received by the *Great Western*, but their contents are unimportant. The spring business had commenced at New York. The money and the stock markets were without change. The exchange on England was quoted as before. There had been a severe storm at New York, which caused some damage to the shipping. The Consul-General of France at New York had announced officially, that in consequence of the distress attendant upon the dreadful earthquake of the 8th of February, the ports of Guadaloupe are declared open for the admission of provisions of all kinds and of wood suitable for building purposes.

Accounts of the 3d ult., had been received from Jeremie (Hayti). The revolutionists had increased, and were 12,000 strong. Several regiments of President Boyer's troops had joined the revolutionists, and all communication with Port-au-Prince had been cut off.

A report had been received from Mexico, by way of Texas, that the Congress recently broken up by the order of Santa Anna had reassembled at Jalapa, and formed a new constitution, containing articles declaring that neither Yucatan nor Texas shall be invaded, but that negotiations shall be commenced for the purpose of inducing them peaceably to return

to the confederacy. 2,000 soldiers and 14,000 citizens had assembled to protect the Congress from the central troops, which latter are greatly diminished in numbers, by desertions resulting from the want of pay and provisions.

By another source information had also been received at Buxar, that General Arista had declared in favour of the Congress, and would be supported by the northern provinces. Both reports were doubted.

A heavy north had been experienced at Vera Cruz, and several vessels had been lost. The steamer *Thomas* had arrived there from Tampico. Several conductas from Mexico had come in.

We do not find in the New York papers any news from Canada.

### COLONIAL.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape of Good Hope papers are of the 10th of February, received by Her Majesty's ship *Druid*, which touched at that port on her passage homeward with treasure from China, and these state the satisfactory settlement of the disturbances in the territory beyond the north-eastern boundary. Colonel Hare, it appears, has had an interview with the leading farmers, who have consented to recognize British supremacy, and he is shortly to return to Graham's-town with his troops, leaving at Philippolis about 200 men, as a preventive corps, should any further feeling of insubordination be manifested. From the conferences between Colonel Hare and the representatives of the farmers of Philippolis and its neighbourhood, the disposition to create a commotion in the country has, it seems, arisen from some disagreements between the border aborigines and the Boers, which led to the circulation of various reports of the designs of the Government upon the property they have acquired during their years of un molested occupation. The Boers say they have never thought of any hostile movement, except in self-defence, and were quite prepared to exercise it, should aggression be made, either by the colonial troops or the natives themselves. The appearance of the Lieutenant-Governor in person on the spot is considered quite opportune for the investigation of these matters, and for making a report on the general question of boundary policy to Lord Stanley at home, since Sir George Napier had directed Colonel Hare in the exercise of his functions on the frontier to consider himself responsible for the result of his negotiations in this affair.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

The advices from the Australian colonies reach to the 19th of November, from Sydney; and to the end of October from Hobart-town, Launceston, and Port Phillip. At Sydney, the Custom-house returns of imports and exports had been published, and the value of these respectively amounted to £1,283,538 and £862,027, showing an excess of imports at the rate of 42½ per cent. The returns of the previous year showed an excess at the rate of 17½ per cent.; and hence, it appears the trade of the colony is turning to a satisfactory position. The imports for 1849, are stated to be considerably less than in any former year since 1830, and the exports less than in any year since 1838.

On the subject of commercial affairs in general, the papers are more encouraging in their tone; there was not much activity in the markets at the latest dates, and especially as concerned the demand for manufactures, late shipments having had a tendency to check inquiry, though prices continued fairly supported. Both in Sydney and in Hobart-town, complaints are made of the exaction of high rates of interest by the banks, and an endeavour was making to get a uniform reduction, to meet the exigencies of the times. The Port Phillip advices are unsatisfactory. Heavy rains had flooded the country; and it was expected considerable damage would be occasioned by the Yarra Yarra having overflowed its banks. The farmers would suffer much from the disadvantageous circumstances under which they would have to clip their flocks. The crops had already been deteriorated by the state of the weather.

### NEW ZEALAND.

The prospects of a joint-stock company, to be established in the Great Barrier Island, in New Zealand, is noticed in the *Port Phillip Herald*, with a proposed capital of 20,000*l.*, in 2,000 shares of 10*l.* each. The Great Barrier Island is situated at the mouth of the Thames, in New Zealand, and is known to contain considerable quantities of copper and other valuable metals. Specimens of copper ore have been examined, which contain from 40 to 60 per cent. of pure copper, which is said to be considerably more than four times the average produce of the aggregate of the mines of Cornwall, and very much exceeding that of the richest ores raised in the mines of South America. The joint-stock capital to be raised as above noticed is accordingly to be applied for the purpose of mining.

THE FIRST LINE OF PACKET SHIP FOR HONG-KONG AND MACAO.—On Saturday week the first line of packet ship that has sailed from England for the important British settlements of Hong-kong and Macao was despatched from the West India Docks. The vessel chartered for that destination was the *Cleopatra*, about 600 tons, Commander Early. She had a large quantity of specie for the merchants in these distant parts, and a full cargo of English manufactured goods, suited to the wants and habits of the natives of China. A great many passengers had taken berths in her, for whom very excellent accommodation was provided, and on taking her departure she was considered by the many persons present as fine a vessel as had ever left that dock. The establishment of a line of packet ships between London and Hong-kong and Macao was considered necessary, in consequence of the mail being frequently forwarded to China and India before the arrival of the overland mail, whereby considerable delay arose in transmitting messages to the communications received by our merchants from their Chinese and Indian correspondents. The result has been that a line of packet-ships have been formed, one of which is to start from London the first of every month, to call at Portsmouth, and to sail on the 8th of the same month, the vessel remaining in Port-mouth to receive letters, &c. Merchants, bankers, &c., will therefore now have an opportunity, on the arrival of the overland mail, to forward answers to the communications received from their correspondents. The other line of packet-ships have been named to take their departure on each successive month.

CURIOSITY FROM CHINA.—The museum of the United Service Institution, Great Scotland-yard, has been enriched by the addition of the cage in which Mrs. Noble was for six weeks confined. It is roughly made of thick bars of wood, and is so small that the unfortunate captive must have remained during the whole time in a crouching position.



— It appears, from the calculations made at Paris, that when the railroad from the French capital to Calais, and from Dover to London, is completed, the whole passage from Paris to London can be made in 16 hours.

amongst us should be permitted to "buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market"—(Cheers). It behoved them to keep Sir R. Peel to his declaration, and to see that the Parliament of the country was not less energetic within its own walls than the people were without them. The hon. gentleman concluded as follows:—

How oft on this illustrious stage  
The words of fire from Shakspeare's page  
Your passions rouse, your souls engage!  
Then truth shall make  
A still more eloquent appeal,  
To all who think—to all who feel.  
The public we, the public we,  
Are now at stake.

To us no mimic art belongs;  
Not fiction's scenes, nor fancy songs;  
We speak of real rights and wrongs,  
To thoughtful men.

For myriads sufferers here we plead;  
For those who weep, for those who need.  
Ours is a holy cause indeed;  
Uplift us, then!

To you we look, on you we call—  
Say, will ye break the ignoble chain?  
Answer, ye men of England!  
Aye! answer—Now! (Reiterated cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, &c.)

Pledged all—leagued all, the vow impressed  
On every mind—on every breast—  
Pledge all! and Heaven's benison shall rest  
Upon the vow.

The vow!—that leagued in hand and hand,  
One purpose ours, erect we stand,  
Each hand to each a pledged hand,  
Whom naught shall sever.

Till the unlettered world shall see  
Labour, and trade, and industry  
Free as the winds of Heaven, and free,  
Free, free for ever. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

MR. H. ELLIPHINE next addressed the meeting. He commenced by expressing his deep conviction of the necessity of repealing the Corn-laws, which had the double vice—that while they taxed the daily bread of the poor man, they prevented the capitalist from giving him employment.—(Hear, hear.) No less than 1,250,000 of our fellow-subjects were unemployed at present; and he pointed to the recent report of the Handloom Weavers' Committee, and by those who had inquired into the sanitary condition of the working classes, that a large proportion of them were hardly able to obtain the necessary subsistence from day to day. They found that as the price of food increased, crime increased, and that the more the people suffered from want, the more they felt their duty to insist upon an immediate alteration of a system which caused so much misery and unhappiness.—(Cheers.) Some well-meaning persons proposed colonization, others proposed education as a means for remedying the evil. Every one admitted that these were in themselves good things, but he contended that such measures would do only scarcely remedy being to give full scope to the energies of British enterprise, by which capital would be brought into play, and employment at once created for the working classes. There never was a greater fallacy than to suppose that if the price of food was lowered wages would be raised, and that the labourer would thereby be enabled to find food, but on the demand for employment. To prove this, he had only to refer them on the one hand to Ireland, where, comparatively speaking, provisions were dear and labour cheap, and, on the other hand, to America, where provisions were cheap and labour dear.—(Hear, hear.) He then proceeded to show that the country districts of England, with their cultural population, and in one of the most favoured districts of England; but even there the agriculturists were beginning to complain that they could not sell their produce,—beginning to find out that they were losing their best customers, the manufacturers of the north of England, and that the trade was becoming rotten, and that the market was closing for their produce. Surely there must be something rotten in a system of which that was the result.—(Hear, hear.) The landlords are now finding out that by the restrictive system they have reduced their best customers to great poverty, and that the value of their land will become much depreciated in value than when the rental was 70 per cent. less than at present. He recommended that the test in all future elections should be—“Are you a free trader?” Catholic emancipation and reform were carried, not by theoretical doctrines, but by practical considerations. It was the same in the case of the country districts. He pressed an opinion against commercial treaties with foreign countries, and he hoped the doctrine would be soon generally admitted that merchants and men in trade were better acquainted with what was their interest than any diplomatist. When the merchants of France applied to the minister of Commerce respecting their trade, and were asked by him what he could do for them, their answer was, “We can do nothing for ourselves, but that you should not interfere with us.”—(Cheers.) Reciprocity was a good thing, or rather, it was two good things; but if the two were not to be had, should one be rejected? The Brazilians would consent to let us have their sugar, if we would agree to take our manufactures. If the whole, why refuse half?—(Cheers.)

The Rev. J. Buxet was then introduced, and after comparing the appearance of the house, with its tier upon tier of human faces, to the aspect presented by a first-rate man-of-war, he expressed his surprise that the House should not be a more formidable cause, and insure the same success as had always attended the efforts of the wooden walls of England, with still greater and more permanent results as regarded the happiness of mankind.—(Cheers.)

“The House of Commons,” the Parliament might affect to despise, but the people of the present, but not of the future, would not. If they did so feel, he must pity the taste which could prompt such a feeling, and hoped it was one which had not many followers.—(Cheers.)

A variety of contemptuous phrases had been applied to the League, and the Government had been charged with having been the getters-up of scenes, as if those who made these charges. The Parliament had never themselves attended to the performances in that house, and as if they were above such low enjoyments, when it was well known that, night after night, they passed the time in the place which should have been the theatre of the public eye, and that the Government changed, and those at present assembled in that house were doing the business which legislation ought to have done in another, but not, however until the change of places was called for.—(Loud cheers.) The legislators of the present, and the Government, were not to be reproached with the monopoly of that house also.—(Laughter.)

It had been accused of appealing to scenic effect, because he described a grandmother weeping over the departure of her emigrating offspring. (He Mr. Burnes) did not envy the man who could sneer at a grand-uncle, and he was not disposed to quarrel with the grandmothers at the severing of those ties which were snapped under when narrow-minded legislation compelled people reluctantly to leave their native homes.—(Loud cheers.)

He was not in the habit of indulging in sentimental language nor poetical phrases, but he had his share of natural feelings, and he thought that those who were not sensible of the sorrows of others' grandmothers must have but little feeling for their own. It had been asked in Parliament, and asked by my Lord Supte Jack (laughter), what did Dissenting ministers do with the Corn-laws? He would answer, that Dissenting ministers would do with the Corn-laws what the Church ministers would do with the Corn-laws, and when the Custom-house officers had to do with the Corn-laws, yet those who had some understanding of the question could easily perceive what they had to do with the Corn-laws. Now, suppose Lord Supte Jack was right, and if all the Supte Jacks in the house came to this conclusion, Dissenting ministers would do with the Corn-laws what the Church ministers would do with the Corn-laws, and would send to Dantzic for corn, and when the Custom-house officers would demand the duty, they would quote the expression of my Lord Supte Jack—“I told you you have nothing to do with the Corn-laws”—and the Church ministers would do with the Corn-laws what the Custom-house officers would do with the Corn-laws. Again, it was written, that “ministers should be given to hospitality,” and in charity to their neighbours they might procure more of the corn from Dantzic, and put it in store. This they would distribute in consequence of the duty, but when the Custom-house officers would respect the duty, they would quote my Lord Supte Jack to show that they had nothing to do with the Corn-laws. The answer of my Lord Supte Jack, however, would be, that he was misunderstood, and in the explanations it would be necessary to say everything to do with the Corn-laws.—(Cheers and laughter.)

What was everything to do with the doctrine in the House of Commons—bad as that house was—if the

[illegible]



**SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.**—On Tuesday an inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Peabody Tavern, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, on the body of John Ennis, aged ninety-five. It appeared that the deceased was considered one of the finest men in Europe, and had amassed a little independence by sitting as a model for nearly all the principal sculptors and painters of the present day, foreign as well as English. He enjoyed excellent health, and wore his beard nearly to his waist for Scriptural subjects, in which his portrait may be seen at the Royal

— The comet has been seen at Constantinople, and its appearance is considered by the superstitious as indicating the speedy recurrence of some great national calamity.









ESPARTERO, REGENT OF SPAIN.



Baldomero Espartero, Regent of Spain, Duke of Victory, Count de Lucano,—with as many more titles as would fill a page in Burke's Peerage,—may truly be called the child and soldier of fortune. At this moment he may be said to occupy one of the most prominent positions in Europe. He is the actual ruler of Spain, and, in his capacity of Regent, delivered the Royal Speech, at the opening of the Cortes, at Madrid, on the 3rd inst.

Espartero, son of a carman or cartwright, was born, in 1792, at Granatula, in La Mancha. One of many sons, he was intended for the priesthood, but, like many of his "order," joined the ranks of the patriots, in 1808, on the invasion of his country by the French, and displayed considerable courage in the ranks, during the War of Independence. In 1818, when an expedition was sent out by King Ferdinand, against the revolted Spaniards in Mexico, Espartero joined the force as a private soldier. On the voyage he ingratiated himself with General Morello, who put him on his staff. Having thus obtained a commission, his progress was rapid. In 1823, he had reached the rank of Colonel, and in 1824, returned to Spain with that rank and a very large fortune, which he had gained by gambling—a vicious pursuit, to which he had always been much attached. Shortly after his return, he was married to a beautiful woman from the middle rank of life, and obtained the principal command at Majorca.

On the death of Ferdinand, when Don Carlos attempted to seize the crown as monarch *de jure*, Espartero declared in favour of the infant monarch, Isabella II. When the civil war broke out, he was in command of the army of Biscay. In this capacity he distinguished himself; and, in September 1836, was appointed General-in-Chief of the army of the north, Viceroy of the kingdom of Navarre, and Captain General of the Basque provinces. He assumed the command of the skeleton of an army which was quite disorganized—the soldiers being at enmity with the officers, who, in turn were opposed to their Generals, while all did their best to thwart the Generalissimo.

The victory of Lucano (which gave Espartero his first title) effected the deliverance of Bilbao, and was gained by Espartero, with the help of the *British Auxiliary Legion*. This was in December, 1836. Victory followed victory—though somewhat slowly—and in June 1839, the carman's son—the ex-clerical student—was made Duke of Victory! In September, the ex-private soldier—was made Duke of Spain, and into France; where he now remains under strict surveillance. When the Queen Regent saw that the Duke of Victory was likely to supplant her, she endeavoured to be before hand with him—the result was, that she was compelled to quit Spain, and the Regency was vested in him.

As Regent, he has played the moderate game. He has been firm—he might have been tyrannic. It was expected that he would have aimed at Sovereign power; but the closing paragraph of the Royal speech, read by him on the 3d, indicate distinctly that when the Child-Queen attains her legal majority, he will deliver the sceptre into her hands. A private letter says:—

"The Cortes were opened with the usual ceremonies. The whole of the troops in Madrid, with the exception of a strong reserve, lined the streets through which the procession passed. The Queen left her Palace in a magnificent carriage, surmounted with the crown of Castile, and drawn by eight horses. The Regent was seated by her side, and the people, whilst they received her Majesty most enthusiastically, did not fail at the same time to criticise and murmur at this disrespectful assumption; and I heard several people observe, that upon state occasions even Queen Christina did not place herself on the right of her daughter, but contented herself with a seat which placed her with her back to the horses. The young Queen looked in better health than usual, and Espartero bore his innumerable decorations with peculiar grace. In the House the Queen ascended a new throne; the Regent seated himself a few steps lower, and the pretty Infanta Louisa occupied a sort of private box."

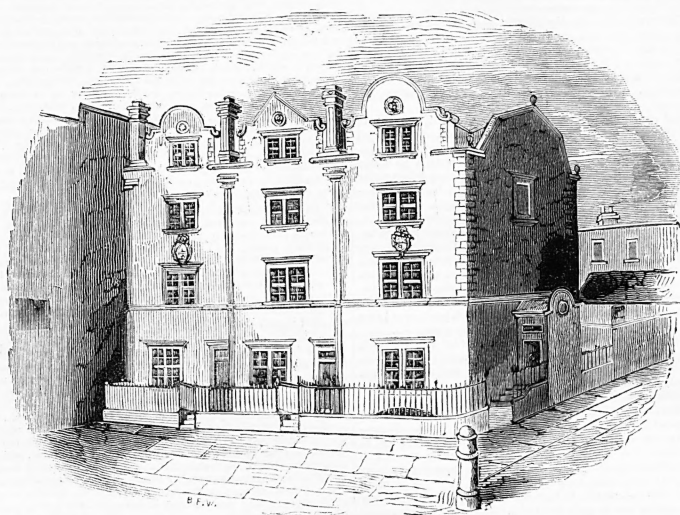
## THE CASTLES OF ENGLAND.—NO. VI.

## ROCHESTER CASTLE.

Rochester, from its having been a station situated at so important a passage over the Medway, might well be supposed to have been fortified by the Romans. The probability of this is strengthened by the Roman bricks still visible in several parts of the walls, and from the variety of Roman coins from the time of Vespasian, which from time to time have been found in the ruins of the Castle.

It was, no doubt, a place of great strength at the time of the Saxon Heptarchy; the whole city and church were then situated within the walls. Rochester Castle was much damaged by the Danes at the several times they besieged this city, after which it seems to have been a long time desolate and neglected. William the Conqueror repaired and put it in a defensible condition, after which he garrisoned it with 500 soldiers. Odo, Bishop of Baieux, and Earl of Kent, the Conqueror's half-brother, had the custody

NEW BUILDINGS, ANGEL STREET, FOR THE MASTERS OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.



AMONG the educational institutions of the metropolis none is entitled to more praise than Christ's Hospital. It not only affords the best education to hundreds of the rising generation, but clothes and maintains them during the whole period they are receiving this most valuable boon. It is quite true that—like other public institutions—it is sometimes abused. We allude to the fact of many of its scholars not being the sons of citizens of London. Very frequently it happens that

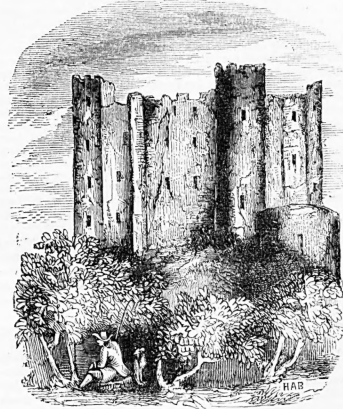
the presentation falls into the hands of those quite capable of educating their children out of their own means. This should be severely inquired into, nor would it be amiss, either, to take care that—according to the intention of its founder—none but the children of persons residing in or near the metropolis should be admitted to Christ's Hospital.

As a Corporation it is wealthy. The buildings, of which we here prefix a view, have been recently erected for the Masters, and do credit to the taste of the architect.

of the castle, and the rebuilding and enlarging of it, and being an ambitious and turbulent prelate, raised the standard of rebellion several times, both against the Conqueror and his son Rufus; but, finally, was obliged to surrender the fortress to the latter, after a long and vigorous siege, and was sent prisoner to Tonbridge Castle, and stripped of all his honours. After this, he was abjured the realm for ever, and was permitted to go into Normandy. The Castle received considerable damage in this siege; but was again rebuilt by Bishop Gundulf, who erected the great square tower called Gundulf's Tower.

In the reign of King John, the discontented barons contrived to get possession of it, and committed it to the custody of William de Albini, upon which the king marched immediately thither, and, having invested the castle, carried on the siege against it vigorously for the space of three months, when the Governor, finding no likelihood of relief, and that the outward walls were thrown down, and their provisions exhausted, surrendered at discretion.

The next year, Lewis, the French king's son, invited over by the barons, landed at Sandwich, and immediately invested the Castle, which having suffered so considerably the year before, was soon reduced. In the year 1264 Henry the Third greatly increased the fortifications of the Castle, which he entrusted to Roger de Layborne. Shortly after, Simon, Earl of Leicester, who was one of the principal confederate barons, marched a large army into Kent, and laid siege to the town and castle; he attacked the bridge, and though twice repulsed, succeeded in entering the city on Good Friday, spoiled the church, and burnt down the east side of the city. The Earl then made a furious assault on the Castle, and became master of every part excepting the great tower, which was so bravely defended by the Constable and his associates, that after being before it for seven days, the Earl suddenly raised the siege and returned to London.



In this large tower (above shown) there are three stories of large and lofty apartments, and underneath a vault or dungeon, for the safe keeping of prisoners; and in the partition wall, in the centre of the building, is a well, two feet nine inches in diameter, neatly wrought in the walls, which well ascends through all the stories to the top of the tower, with each of which it has a communication. This great tower, with its embattlements, is about one hundred feet high; and at each angle of it is another small tower, twelve feet square, and as many high, with floors and battlements above them.

Considering how long this fabric has been neglected, there are few buildings perhaps, so perfect,—indeed, the skill, ingenuity, and nice contrivance of the architect, through every part of the building, both for convenience and strength, must strike the eye and gain the admiration of every beholder.

## CHINESE LADY AND GENTLEMAN.



ECULIAR are the dress, the manners, and the aspect of the Chinese. The ladies, with feet so small that they are almost unable to walk—the gentlemen, with their hair carefully gathered into "a tail," the importance of which, as a matter of dignity, depends entirely on its length. We have never heard of any such instance, but doubt not that, if it so pleased him, a Chinese Mandarin of the first water might easily commit suicide by twisting his own tail round his own neck! Old Weller said that "wisdom and wealth always went together" in China, on the contrary, a native's wisdom is estimated, not by the breadth of his body, but by the length of his pig-tail.

A button in a man's coat, or a feather in his cap, is accounted a badge of dignity in China. Here, we laugh at such modes and marks of distinction. But have not the Celestials as much real cause to laugh at us? What are our stars, our garters, our ribbons (blue, red, and green), but equivalents for the feathers and buttons of the Chinese?

Perhaps the above gentleman and lady are Commissioner Lin and his wife? Indeed, there is a strong resemblance between these representations and the inimitable full-lengths which Madame Tussaud exhibits in her extensive collection. The lady's face is decidedly of the Tartar species—married women, it is said, sometimes do shew a spice of the Tartar!—but the gentleman, so tall and so comely, looks more like an European than a Chinese. Perhaps—and this is a great secret, which we write in confidence—perhaps, after all, Commissioner Lin is not a Chinese! Some time ago, Ireland claimed him as a native of Tipperary, and the presumption was, we presume, that he was a lineal descendant of the famous Bryan O'Lin, the hero of song and story. The gentle public may have heard of some of the adventures of this Irish phenomenon! We may just quote one stanza, to shew the man's ingenuity:—

"Bryan O'Lin had no watch to put on,  
So he scooped out a turnip to make him one;  
He then put a cruet right under the skin,  
Whoop! they'll think it's a-ticking! said Bryan O'Lin."

If the Commissioner be not a descendant of this hero—the loss is all his own. Leaving him *tête-à-tête* with Madame, who appears mustering her forces for a reply, we leave him for the present, and shall, perhaps, call in at Tussaud's, next week, to see how it has affected him!







## CAPTAIN KNOX'S "HARRY MOWBRAY."

It is odd enough that, at this time, when so many serials are in course of publication, the majority of them should have Irish subjects. Their is Mr. Lever, with "Our Mess," and his Tom Burke is an Emerald; there is Mr. Lover, bravely making way with his "E. S. D.," and with an Irish hero, of course; there is the Reverend Captain Maxwell, with his "Hector O'Halloran;" and here we have Captain Knox, already distinguished as a novelist and a poet, coming out with a tale, the scene and principle characters of which are Hibernian.

Four monthly numbers have appeared, and exhibit the author as one intimately acquainted with the lights and shadows of Irish Life. Should any of our readers incline to a perusal of the work

—and we can tell them it is well worth reading—let them haste, not to Kelvin Grove, but to Mr. J. Ollivier, bookseller, in Pall Mall (the Subscription Reading Rooms and Auxiliary Club), and we venture to promise that if they hand over to him the requisite amount of sterling money, he will graciously bestow on them the four numbers of "Harry Mowbray," already published.

We did intend giving a critique upon the work in our present number, but find that space does not allow. We may mention, however, that it is spiritedly illustrated by Weigall, and as the illustrations are engraved upon wood, are able to exhibit one of them here:—



This engraving has the merit of telling its own story. Any one can see that there is on foot one of those break-neck adventures

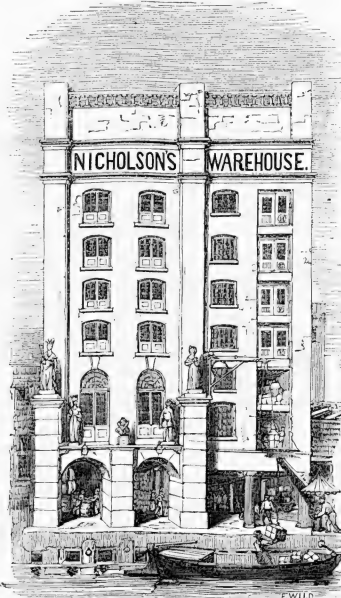
'yept "a steeple-chase." One of the parties, at all events, meets with what he may not have exactly expected!

## ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

The Paris *Globe* contains the following extraordinary, and indeed incredible, details of a sitting of animal magnetism, held two days since at the apartment of M. G. de C—, in presence of a great number of medical men, ecclesiastics, literary men, and others:—"The person who operated on this occasion was M. Marcelet, of the Rue Glange Bateliere, No. 12, an amateur, full of enthusiasm in the science. The persons acted upon were a young woman, named Mlle. Julie, and a young man, whose name is Alexis Didier. When the female was thrown into a state of somnambulism, a young physician desired her to follow him in imagination to a certain building in the Rue de l'Ecole-de-Medecine, of which he described the kind of door, the courts, &c. He desired her to open a door in one of the rooms inside, to which in his thoughts he conducted her. She did so, but immediately uttered a loud cry, saying, that 'she saw a dead body on the ground.' She consented afterwards, though not without difficulty, to examine the body, and declared that it had on the left shoulder a large black wound, which had apparently been made by a pistol-shot. This wound, she said, had been cut with sharp instruments, and a long incision had been made from the shoulder to the elbow. The physician assured the company that the body in question had, a few hours previously, been examined by two medical men, of whom he was one. Her statement was, he said, correct in every respect. He then asked her if she could see his feet through his boots! She replied in the affirmative, and stated that on each foot two of the toes were united together, being a deformity with which he had been born. The physician declared that such was the fact, and added, that he had never seen the young woman before. The young man Alexis was then magnetised, and thrown into a state of total insensibility. Several medical men thrust sharp instruments and pins into the arms and wrist until the blood ran, without causing the slightest expression of pain. He was then thrown into the usual magnetic sleep, and, his eyes having been previously bandaged, he played four games at *carte*, indicating the cards to be played with the greatest accuracy, and named those of his adversary, card by card. He also selected out of the whole pack such cards as were asked for, without hesitating a moment. In the course of the experiment, being asked what was passing in a room separated by three others from that in which they were, the somnambulist suddenly exclaimed—"Ah! mon Dieu! there is a gentleman fainting." Some of the company rushed out, and found there a gentleman, who had become unwell from seeing the pins run into the body of the young man. The somnambulist being requested by a lady present to accompany her in thought to a gentleman's seat near Evreux, which she named, he described the whole place, and did not make a single mistake. Being questioned as to the arrangements of a room lately added to the building, he gave a description of it, and declared that a picture was fixed over the chimney-place—that it was a hunting-piece, containing a wild boar and dogs—that it had been painted about three years back by a lady—that this lady was the daughter of the person interrogating him—and that she was then in the house, where they were all assembled. The person questioning him denied this, but the somnambulist persisted in his assertion. Inquiry was in consequence made, and it was, in fact, found that she had come in a few minutes before, but did not like entering the room when the experiments were going on. An ecclesiastic proposed to the young man to follow him in idea to a little town, named Cazeran, in the department of the Haute-Garonne, and asked him to describe the church. He did so exactly, declaring the position of every object—the altar, the pulpit, the belfry, and even some statues placed over the entrance. Being asked to examine the windows of the sacristy, he replied that there was but one; and being desired to open it and look out, he said that a river was flowing below. He terminated by giving a most exact description of the cure of the place! The greatest number of persons present had come to the sitting strongly prejudiced against somnambulism, and all were confounded by what they witnessed. How can all the above facts be explained? We know not!"

—Private letters received in Belfast, state that Government have determined to throw off the shilling duty per proof gallon on Irish spirits which was imposed on that article about twelve months ago.

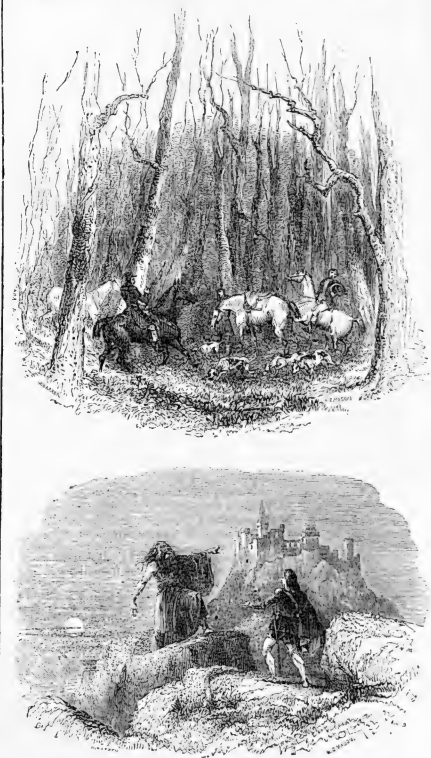
## NICHOLSON'S WHARF, LONDON BRIDGE.



YOU have been to London Bridge, of course. The unpicturesque building, of which a view heads these sentences, must have met your eye. Kindest of all kind readers, we take it for granted that you have watched the steamers start—perhaps you have been a passenger. If so, recollect that Nicholson's Wharf is the last portion of *terra firma* which your foot touches as you step on board.

Mr. Nicholson, whose name, as proprietor, we believe, gives the title to this wharf, is a merchant who has considerable dealings with the silken Asiaties for their mercantile. He has repeatedly endeavoured to get a seat in Parliament, but has not yet succeeded. He is an able popular speaker, and would, no doubt, make a capital working member. Having obtained his own property by a sedulous attention to the *E. s. d.* (not Mr. Lover's clever serial), we are sure he would keep a sharp look-out for the details of the Estimates; and even out-Hume Hume in insisting on public economy.

Captain Knox is a poet. In our first number we gave an illustrated review of his "Day Dreams," a volume of very graceful poetry. We annex two engravings, by Mason, from this beautiful volume, and purposely abstain from giving the passages which they illustrate, in the hope that our not doing so may lead people to the gratification of getting the volume, and reading it through.



## EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO BRIBE LORD MONTAGUE.

SHARMAN v. LORD MONTAGUE.—At the Court of Requests, Castle Street, much surprise was created in the above court by the presence of Lord Montague, accompanied by several friends and gentlemen connected with the Treasury and other Government offices, to meet a summons for £5.

The plaintiff, William Sharman, who, it appears, was formerly a constable in the City Police, stated that he claimed the sum of £5, which he had put into the hands of Lord Montague, for the purpose of procuring him a situation under Government.

A commissioner: Are you sure that Lord Montague received the money?

Plaintiff: Yes; I saw the money in the hands of Lord Montague. The Commissioner then called on Lord Montague for his answer, when

His Lordship stated that one afternoon in the month of May, 1840, when about entering the House of Peers, the plaintiff put a letter into his hands, which he did not then stay to open, but let the seal and examined it after entering the House, when he found that it contained an enclosure which proved to be a Bank of England note for £5, and expressing a request that he would procure for the writer a situation under Government, either as a Custom-house officer, or as a letter-carrier in the Post-office. Immediately after he (Lord Montague) returned to the entrance of the house, and inquired of the police-constable on duty whether he had seen a person give him a letter—the officer replied in the affirmative; upon which his lordship directed the policeman to endeavour to find the individual, and bring him back. The policeman tried for some time, but was unsuccessful in his search. He (Lord Montague) consequently retained possession of the note and the letter till plaintiff applied for an answer. Being then desirous to ascertain whether the writer had offended against the law in ignorance, he granted him an interview; when, finding that his knowledge of such matters was much superior to that of the lower orders in general, he referred plaintiff to the Lords of the Treasury, and sent his letter and the enclosure to their lordships, who, after some consideration, determined, although a very bad case, that they would not indict the writer, but resolved on paying the £5 note into the Bank of England to the credit of the Exchequer as "conscience money," which was accordingly done on the 28th December, 1840. The plaintiff, after applying several times to official parties to ascertain the result, was referred to him (Lord Montague), who referred him back to the Lords of the Treasury; and after some time, as plaintiff found he could neither obtain restitution of his money, nor the appointment he sought, he presented the present summons. His lordship (in confirmation of his statement) produced the Treasury minutes, and various official letters and documents, including the Bank receipt for a £5 note; and was about to produce Mr. Bulby, of the Treasury, and other witnesses, when

The Commissioners intimated that they were satisfied that the plaintiff had no claim on his lordship, and dismissed the case.

His Lordship then called the attention of the Court to a clause in the Act of Parliament under which the Court was constituted, wherein it was expressly stated, that "No government officer shall be amenable to that Court for any act performed in his official capacity." And the reason why he did not claim exemption in this case, on the ground of the non-jurisdiction of the Court, was, that he considered it better to go into the merits, as a full explanation was due to the country as well as to himself.

The decision appeared to give great satisfaction to the auditory, and his Lordship, thanking the Commissioners for their attention, politely bowed, and withdrew with his friends.



MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

MANSION-HOUSE.

CLERKENWELL.

MARYLEBONE.

QUEEN SQUARE.

LAMBETH STREET

The Earl of Eldon once innocently observed, in reference to the slave trade, that he did not think it could be so very horrible a thing ; for that, if it were so, surely the bench of bishops would never have voted for it so long.







